

# The Daily Clarion.

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.

By E. Barksdale, J. L. Power, Harris Barksdale

SATURDAY, - FEBRUARY 12, 1876.

HAIL fellows well met—Davis, Ames and Cardozo.

THE lightning has struck again. Dozy is the victim.

THE bill regulating the tax for retailing liquor, has passed the Senate.

FAREWELL to table-cloths, clothes-lines, slop-tubs and peaches out of the contingent fund.

Why didn't the fellow who presented his Excellency with a box of peaches, pay the freight on it?

THE bill to provide a new lien law has been killed by tabling in the House. A motion to reconsider is pending.

SHALL we mourn without hope for the lost darlings of the Radical party, Cardozo, Ames and Davis?

ANOTHER of the investigating committees heard from. "Stand firm and wait" for the report of the Ames committee.

AFTER a careful investigation of the vouchers of the contingent fund expenditure, we are satisfied that only two boxes of fruit were shipped to the executive office last summer.

"Why those burning tears we see?" Because the voice of the people has spoken, and Ames, Davis and Cardozo will have to meet the fate of other radical officials who have gone before.

READ the article under the head of "Presidential Luxuries." We now see where our carpet-bag Governor got his latitudinarian idea of spending the Executive Contingent Fund for costly luxuries.

WE protest against anybody presenting and shipping fruit to the Governor without pre-paying the freight, until the Contingent Fund law is so amended as to prevent the payment of the charges from that fund.

HON. J. M. WESSON, in his communication on the subject of exempting cotton manufacturers from taxation for a term of years, mentions having sent us an opinion of Messrs. Harris & George maintaining the constitutionality of the law. The opinion did not reach us, otherwise we would have published it.

## The Cardozo Case.

The Committee, after diligent inquiry into, and investigation of, the charges against T. W. Cardozo, Superintendent of Public Education, through their chairman, Mr. Yellowley, recommended that he be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, upon ten different counts. Mr. Leigh, of Lowndes, agreed with the Committee, as to the character of the crimes and the force of the evidence, but reported that there was additional evidence that should be taken. Mr. Edwards, (col.) of Warren, asked for time to make a minority report, dissenting from the report of the Committee, but upon the statement of the chairman that Edwards had not attended a single meeting of the Committee, and knew nothing of the evidence, the House declined to grant the time.

## The Expenditure of the Executive Contingent Fund.

AGAIN we bring this prolific subject before our readers, that they may see how the Governor respected his oath of office in the expenditure of this trust. Passing over such

RICH items as telegraphing, employment of additional Private Secretaries, clerks for the Secretary of State, night watchmen, porters, etc., and the expenditures in the Adjutant-General's office, and for the Republican State Executive Committee, we take from the original vouchers the following

RARE and interesting items:

June 21. Package of maps, expressage from New York \$1 00  
June 26. Expressage from Wilmington, Delaware 1 00  
Dec. 20. Expressage from St. Paul, Minnesota 1 25  
Dec. 16. Expressage from Raleigh, North Carolina 3 00  
We might add a large number of others of the same sort but deem the following

expenditures sufficient:

Dec. 18. Two mouse traps \$ 75  
" 21. Curtain cord 75  
" 31. Two thermometers 1 00  
Sept. 2. One wire line 1 75  
Dec. 1. One slop pail 2 50  
April 20. Table cloth 71 00  
June 17. Freight on 1 box peaches 1 50  
July 12. " " fruit 25  
Sept. 2. One bedroom chamber 1 75

## Forecasting the Pending Canvass.

Disclaiming a willingness to forecast the course of Senator Alcorn in the pending canvass from the statements of anonymous letter writers, we cannot close our eyes to the main fact set forth in the correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer, elsewhere copied. That Ames "will be sent to the rear" there can be no doubt. He will be impeached and removed by the Legislature, and will be abandoned and shunned as a miserable failure by the Republicans.

That the administration intends to control Mississippi and Louisiana for the Republican ticket, if in its power, there is no doubt, though the motive of bringing his bayonets into action, will not be altogether so strong with Gen. Grant after he is disappointed in his third-term aspirations, as it now is.

The readiness with which the call for troops by the Revenue Collector upon the unfounded and frivolous pretext furnished by the case of Redmond; the low down cunning and zeal which have been displayed in getting up Ku-Klux prosecutions in order to persecute, hunt down, imprison and intimidate our people who have asserted their rights at the ballot-box and thrown off the yoke of the alien plunderer and his vicious and ignorant negro allies; and the charge along the whole line by Morton with the bloody shirt fluttering to the breeze, armed with the slanders furnished to his hand by the defeated vagabond element—all, foreshadow the plan of the campaign adopted for the re-subjugation of Mississippi to carpet-bagging. But there is no occasion for alarm, nor apprehension of serious consequences. Let the men who won the late victory over fraud and oppression in this State, stand fast and be united.

Keep up your organizations. Maintain your pledges. Do justice though the heavens fall. Leave the dead past to bury its dead, and look resolutely to the future. The nation is tired of agitation over settled issues, and it is tired of supporting rotten administrations in the South by the federal arm. The very desperation of our political opponents shows the hopelessness of their cause, and is an encouraging sign to the people whom they are seeking to devour.

THE following, from a well-posted Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, is distressing intelligence to the Republicans in this State who are bent on driving from control of their party organization the Pearl River Navigators. They will have to stand it, or take shelter under the broad wing of the Democracy:

The Mississippi Republicans would like to cast out their corrupt leaders, but they find, to their dismay, that Senator Morton is the defender of Ames and of the misrule which has gone on in their State.

A BILL to reduce the amount and regulate the expenditure of the Executive Contingent Fund would meet with the hearty approval of the people.

It never rains but it pours—read the reports of the investigating committees.

## "IMPEACHMENT."

The Voice of the People and the Press.

Enterprise Courier.]

Ames has proven himself a malignant, deadly enemy to our people. In the execution of his diabolical and incendiary designs, he has never scrupled to violate justice, humanity and the Constitution and the laws. We say, then, these charges being incontrovertible, that he not only ought to be impeached and convicted, but also covered with the ignominy and shame which no one has contributed more largely toward accumulating than himself.

West Point Advertiser.]

We are satisfied the trials will commence within the next ten days, when, after being weighed in the balance, Messrs. Ames, Davis and Cardozo will, doubtless, be found wanting, and will have to step down and all good men will be ready to respond with a hearty amen. Lexington Advertiser.]

We have just "confidence" enough "in the fairness and capacity of the Senate to believe it will convict him," and that "good reasons" will be "furnished for it outside of party prejudice." We think ample reasons, sufficient causes exist for his impeachment, and we know that a majority of the reasoning men of the State are of the same opinion.

Natchez Democrat.]

We can conceive of no harm that could possibly come of impeachment, even though it should fail, (which we now regard as extremely unlikely,) comparable in magnitude to that which must come from leaving this public enemy undisturbed to carry out, with the full powers of a Governor, his part of the conspiracy against the peace and welfare of our State. Let him be impeached and removed, and let him be driven from the State with the brand of infamy upon his brow, that he may be known of all men as an outcast from a people to whom he was an alien, whom he governed while he hated them, vilified when he should have shielded them, allowed to be plundered when he should have protected them, and conspired against when they had shown him magnanimity.

## MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE

SENATE—THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, February 11, 1876.

Mr. President Stone in the chair. Prayer by Rev. John Hunter, D. D. Absent 2. By Mr. Sims: To extend the privileges of the Senate to General A. P. Stewart, and Hon. E. A. Hill; carried.

Leaves of absence were granted to Mr. Hooker and Mr. Taylor, the door-keeper.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

To amend the act to regulate the taxes for retailing liquors. Several amendments were offered and lost. Mr. Fitzgerald moved to amend so as to permit counties to levy a county tax on saloons without the corporate limits of towns and cities for public purposes. Mr. Johnston moved to amend by permitting regular druggists to sell in any quantity upon the prescription of physicians; tabled. Mr. Foote moved to amend so as to prohibit the giving away and permitting the same to be drunk in any store or place of public trade; adopted. Mr. Johnston moved to amend by repealing all special laws allowing any town or city to appropriate the funds arising from such licenses to any special purpose; and the bill was passed. The features of the bill are much the same as reported yesterday.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Graham, chairman, reported House bills to provide for the payment of outstanding warrants of Marshall county; to ascertain the outside indebtedness of Newton county; for the registration of outstanding school warrants in Bolivar county; recommending that they do pass.

Mr. McNeil, chairman, reported to amend an act repealing certain stock laws of Lowndes county, approved, Dec. 19, 1874, recommending that it do pass; also H. B. to protect the agricultural interests of the State, and to change the criminal laws of the State, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Furlong, chairman, reported H. B. to incorporate the Holly Spring & Memphis Railroad Company with amendments, and recommending its passage.

Mr. McCall, chairman, reported the bill to change the name of the seat of Justice of Issaquena county, from Mayersville to Hampton, recommending that it do pass.

Mr. Sims, chairman, reported the bill for the relief of Mary Jane Horn, of Lincoln county, recommending that it do pass.

Mr. McCall, chairman, reported the bill to amend and consolidate the acts of incorporation of Batesville; H. B. to amend the charter of Scooba, Kemper county; recommending that they do pass; also H. B. to authorize cities and towns of two thousand or more inhabitants to organize fire companies; S. B. limiting the power of municipal corporations; recommending that they do not pass; also to repeal the last amendatory act of the charter of Macon with a substitute; to amend the act to incorporate Lexington, with amendments; H. B. to amend the act authorizing the change of a ferry on Tallahatchie river, approved March 31, 1875, with amendments, and recommending that they do pass; also H. B. to repeal the last amendatory act to the charter of Hazlehurst, approved March 1st, 1875, with amendments, recommending that they do pass; also H. B. to change the limits of Beauregard, with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. Thompson, chairman of the part of the Senate, reported a Joint Resolution in relation to the Texas & Pacific Railroad. The resolution was read the first time.

HOUSE BILLS.

For the registration of the outstanding school warrants of Bolivar county; passed. To repeal the act relating to Beauregard and Wesson, so far as it relates to Beauregard; passed. To incorporate the Marshall County Manufacturing Company; was recommended, with amendments. The cotton weaver act was taken up, and the adoption of several amendments, was passed.

SENATE BILL.

To consolidate into one act the incorporate acts of Batesville, was passed. By Mr. Foote: That on and after Monday, there shall be two sessions of the Senate, commencing at 9½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.; lies over.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

All referred. By Mr. Mendenhall: For the relief of L. A. McCaskill, Clerk of the Courts of Simpson county.

By Mr. Foote: To amend the laws in relation to writs of *habeas corpus*.

By Mr. Tuttle: To incorporate the Stansberry Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. Graham: That a standing committee, consisting of Messrs. Mendenhall, Tuttle and Thompson, be appointed on Engrossed Bills. Lies over.

Mr. Gray (col.) moved that when the Senate adjourn it be until Monday. Lost; yeas, 0; nays, 33; absent, 4.

Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. Fitzgerald and Reynolds.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into executive session, and after some time spent therein, the doors were thrown open and the Senate adjourned.

NOTE.—In our report of yesterday we erred in saying the appeal from the decision of the chair was sustained, and we should have said the appeal was laid on the table; yeas, 17; nays, 9.

HOUSE—THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, February 11, 1876.

Mr. Speaker Street in the chair. Prayer by Rev. John Hunter, D. D. Present, 99; absent, 17.

Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. Meade, Barksdale, Miller, Dabney, Millsaps and Riley (col.).

Mr. Boyd, for the committee, reported a substitute for the bill to incorporate the Camp Educational Association. The substitute was adopted and the bill passed.

By Mr. Muldrow: To extend the act to encourage the introduction of machinery, etc., to the Hoshuqua Company, in the counties of Noxubee and Winston; referred.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

MR. SPEAKER: Your committee appointed to inquire into and investigate the official conduct of T. W. Cardozo, Superintendent of Public Education, beg leave to report that they have made diligent inquiry. They have examined many witnesses, and hereafter submit the testimony which they have gathered. Your committee, having weighed and mutually considered the evidence before them, are constrained to believe that the said T. W. Cardozo, Superintendent of Public Education, has been guilty of the following offenses in the discharge of his public duties, viz:

1st. Perjury. 2d. Being liable as an officer of this State for public moneys unaccounted for and not paid over at the time of his induction into the office of State Superintendent of Education. 3d. Misappropriation of public moneys. 4th. Embezzlement of public moneys. 5th. Feudation in office. 6th. Bribery. 7th. Fraudulent issuance of Warren county witness certificates. 8th. Forgery. 9th. Extortion, as Circuit Clerk of Warren county, in the matter of land redemption. 10th. Having in his possession moneys belonging to this State and unaccounted for.

In view of these facts, your Committee would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That T. W. Cardozo, Superin-

tendent of Public Education of the State of Mississippi, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.  
J. B. YELLOWLEY, Chairman.  
G. D. SHANDS,  
A. C. MCNEIL, Committee.

MINORITY REPORT.

MR. SPEAKER: I concur in the report of the committee appointed to investigate charges against T. W. Cardozo, Superintendent of Education, reserving this exception to said report: The committee have not completed the proof. I deem the evidence reported sufficient to convict, but the names of important witnesses to material facts, said witnesses have not been examined. I construed the resolution of the House to instruct the committee to take and report all the material evidence in the case, and I differ with the committee in this, that I think the report premature.

Respectfully, J. E. LEIGH.

Mr. Tison moved to make the reports the special order for Wednesday next at 10 o'clock; carried.

By Mr. Featherston: To extend the privileges of the House to Gen. Stewart, chancellor of Oxford University.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.  
S. J. Rogers, in an amendment to the constitution to be submitted to the people abolishing the office of Lieutenant-Governor passed its second reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Amacker, Bailey, Baker, Barksdale, Bassett, Bean, Bell, Blount, Boyd, Bridges, Brown, Byrd, Franklin, Carter of Holmes, Causey, Crossland, Chiles, Clay, Clifton, Cochran, Crum, Denson, Drake, Edwards, Ervin, Fairly, Featherston, Floyd, Fortune, Garrett, Gayden, Gowan, Guthrie, Guyton, Hall, Harp, Hebrun, Hicks, Hogan, Horton, Hud-Jayne, Jenkins, Jones, Johnson of Itawamba, Johnson of Winston, Jones of Hinds, Leigh, Lester, Massingale, Monroe, Muldrow, McCargo, McCormick, McInnis, McNair, McLaure of Jasper, McLaurin of Smith, McWhorter, Neilson, Nichols, Overton, Parker, Pennington, Pender, Powell, Rev-nolds, Rogers, Ryan, Shands, Shattuck, Shelby, Shrock, Southworth, Spight, Stebbins, Sykes, Tison, Trice, Truitt, Tucker, Turley, Warren, Watkins, Wilkinson, White, Vaughan, Yellowley, Young and Mr. Speaker—96.

NAYS—Messrs. Jones of Issaquena, Mc-Neele, Parsons and Sanderlin—41.

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bird of Lawrence, Campbell, Carter of Warren, Cusor, Dabney, Dear, Dyer, Gibson, Gillis, Husey, Mallory, Meade, Miller, Millsaps, Riley, Saunders and Valden—16.

Adjourned.

## Presidential Luxuries.

In the House last Wednesday, the bill to limit the Presidential term being up for debate, Mr. J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, closed the discussion by some amusing remarks. He reviewed the discussions in the Constitutional Convention and the early history of the Government on that subject and alluded to the vote in the House in the first week of this session declaring "a departure from the time-honored custom in regard to the Presidential term to be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with perils to the free institutions." If that were so, then, as a matter of course, the limit should be fixed. Quoting the maxim in regard to office-holders, that "few die and none resign," he pictured the allurement of the Presidential office as follows: A salary of \$50,000; a mansion sustained in a style of luxury that few persons dreamed of; furnished, repaired and heated at an annual expense of \$25,000, with the very air breathed there perfumed by rare exotics propagated in a \$55,000 garden-house, maintained at an annual expense of \$5,000; a private secretary at \$3,000 a year to do the President's writing; two assistant secretaries at \$2,500 a year to do the work of the private secretary; two clerks at \$2,250 to do the work of the assistant secretaries [Laughter]; a steward at \$2,000 to supply the President's table with the choicest wines and the richest viands that could tempt or satiate his appetite; with \$6,000 a year for books, periodicals, stationery, telegrams, and [a comical pause] other contingencies. What that meant he did not know, but thanked God for the "contingencies." [Laughter.] If the children of Israel sighed for the flesh-pots of Egypt, what must be the anguish of a sensitive soul when taking a last long farewell of such salary and luxuries! He asked the gentlemen to go home to their honest, hard-worked, over-taxed constituents and tell them why four years was not a sufficient length of time for any American citizen to enjoy such an office.

## Plans of the Radical Menagerie of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Wash. Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

In Mississippi the Republican party is to be thoroughly reorganized and placed under control of Senator Alcorn, who is to have the entire Federal patronage of the State at his disposal, and Ames, with his battered and weakened faction, is to be sent forthwith to the rear. Every effort will be made by the Radical managers in Mississippi to provoke the whites of that State to violence by inciting the negroes to acts of insolence and bestiality. The people of Louisiana and Mississippi may make up their minds to endure a system of persecution from now until the close of the Presidential campaign, compared to which the enormities they have suffered in the past will partake of the nature of light inflictions, if not of actual blessings.

Why these two States should be singled out by the cold-blooded and remorseless monsters who manage the Republican party I am at a loss to say; but it is probably because it is thought that the white people who live within their borders can be more easily provoked to acts of violence than can the whites of other Southern States, together with the fact that in those two States the local Republican managers are known to be more desperate and abandoned than is the case elsewhere in the South.

The failure of the bill in the House for an amendment to the Constitution which shall limit the President's office to a single term, is not likely to be the end of the movement. A large majority was developed in favor of the resolution, though the requisite two-thirds vote was not obtained.—N. Y. Tribune.

## Exemption of Manufacturers.

EDITORS CLARION: It looks like I am about to get myself into a scrape, and I must crave your indulgence when seeking relief through your columns.

I sent you a short letter the other day, containing kind words in favor of the manufacturing interests in this State, especially the manufacture of cotton; not thinking, however, that there was any one in the State at this advanced age, with the example—the successful example—of Georgia, not thinking, I say, that there was any one capable of writing for THE CLARION, who would advocate a policy that is detrimental to that great interest; but to my great surprise, I find published in the same column with my letter, a communication from an anonymous correspondent, calling himself two stars. He is not only anonymous as to his name, but he is so as to the purpose for which he writes. The intent is evidently to give his influence against the exemption of cotton machinery from taxation. Though we may never know the name of the writer, we can easily see his purpose which is to prevent, or at least to obstruct, the manufacturing interest of the State, by withholding from it the advantages which are granted it in other States. If two stars is a lawyer, he might take a different view from behind his constitutional breastworks.

I herewith send you the legal opinion of Messrs. Harris & George, which I hope you will publish it for the benefit of all parties. If two stars is an advocate of fostering this great and vital interest in our State, and has discovered there was some constitutional impediment, as a friend he should have asked his Legislature to take the necessary steps to remove this constitutional disability; but instead of that, he uses the assumed disability as a mask under which to fight the interest itself; he also makes use of the abuses of the grant, to abuse the grant himself. Now, if two stars is a friend to this great interest, or the parties who are now developing it in our State, and has seen them violating the grant and favor as a friend, I say, he ought to have told them they were violating said grant and favor, by exempting plantations, store-houses, etc. But instead of advising them of their error, he hides himself behind two stars, and publishes to the world that certain parties have done a very ugly thing in giving in store-houses, plantations, town lots, etc., machinery, under a special grant exempting machinery from taxation.

I suppose this fling was made at the Wesson Factory, and shall treat it as such, until two stars takes off his veil and informs us to the contrary, and I here say, without the fear of contradiction from any constitutional lawyer, that the Wesson Factory has a right to give in town lots until sold, and store-houses which are used to furnish the employees with food and raiment, and the mill with fuel and material as the capital that by law is exempt from taxation.

Two stars condescended to some things in his communication which I cannot notice such as the "two-bit affidavits," etc., but I will say this much, if I were the man who made the affidavit, I would demand an explanation of him. The only point worthy of notice in the letter of the double star of the State by the Legislature, is the assessing and receiving and going through the forms as if they were a grant, to pay the taxes, and paying the assessor and collector the same, when there are no taxes paid, I recommend this Legislature to pass a law exempting all woolen and cotton machinery from taxation, "straight" without any circumlocution, and if there are any doubts about the constitutionality of the law that they institute the proper means to amend the constitution.

I have made this letter so long that I dislike to commence a new topic in favor of manufacturing, but as one man that can write has presented himself before the public in opposition to manufacturing generally, I must say a few further indulgent words while I give the example of the influence of manufacturing upon the world, not Georgia alone nor New England, but Old England and the whole world. If you will refer to your map you will find that England is about as large as the free State of Rankin "county" and yet England is known and respected everywhere as the mistress of the sea. Well, how is it possible that a few square miles of territory could get and maintain the character and authority of mistress of the sea, not by the commerce or agricultural pursuits, not by fertilizing or high cultivation of the soil, not by every acre of land producing two bales of cotton or two hogheads of sugar, but by her manufacturing interests. Her great wealth is produced by manipulating the products of other countries which required a large merchant marine for their proper distribution, and profitable exchange, which again requires by the laws of commerce, a navy to protect the commerce, being the friend and promoter of the other; the nation was made wealthy and the government strong by the good sense and public policy of the people.

New England profited by the example of her older relative and commenced manufacturing at an early day of our national existence, and our government availed itself of the teachings of Clay and Webster and adopted what was known as the American policy and the same manufacturing interests which have made England the proudest and richest nation on the globe, have placed our Government almost on an equal footing with that proud monarch that not only commands the seas, but compels much of earth to pay her tribute and respect.

Then if we will come nearer home and at a later day, under the full operation of our republican institution, and refer to Georgia, which I claim as a worthy exemplar of the future, I think we will then see that every dollar that Georgia gives in the way of exemption from taxation or in the way of bounty, has been repaid her ten-fold in the increase of wealth, and therefore the increased taxation in every county and neighborhood where a cotton factory has been established.

If two stars is as sharp as he pretends to be, I don't see how he can overlook the advantages that appear in Georgia, in New England and Old England in favor of manufacturing; or is he an old Hard-shell, who still clings to the doctrine that it is contrary to the will of the great Creator to make railroads, to dig down a hill and fill up a hollow; that if the Creator wanted the ground level he would have made it so, and he who now attempts to exemplify this old law is worse than an infidel and hath defied the Father?

J. M. WESSON.

## The Sound Financial Condition of a Democratic County.

Central Star.]

When Mr. A. G. Noah was in Jackson the other day, he was asked by Hon. H. W. Warren, Levee Commissioner, the price of Attala county warrants were selling at, saying that he had a forty dollar warrant that he would like to sell.

"How much did you say it was?" inquired Mr. Noah, as he drew forth his pocket-book.

"Forty dollars," replied Mr. Warren. "There is your money," said Mr. Noah, as he handed him two twenty dollar greenback notes, to the great astonishment of the by-standers. He brought the warrant home and it was at once cashed by our County Treasurer. Reader! I give you an idea of Attala county finances.

## LAW

### —OF THE—

## STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY]

HOUSE BILL NO. 135.

AN ACT to amend Section 571, of the Code of 1871, in relation to persons whom fines, forfeitures, penalties or damages have been imposed.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, that Section eight hundred and seventy-one of the Revised Code of 1871, be and it is hereby so amended that the said section be amended in said section to read as follows: "and delivered by any person upon any fine, forfeiture, penalty or damages has been imposed, and who is in the custody of the Clerk of the Court of the County where such person is in custody, and upon full compliance with the other requirements of said section, the clerk may, by warrant, order such person discharged from further custody."

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That Act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 9th, 1876.

SENATE BILL NO. 73.

AN ACT to amend section two hundred and twelve of the Revised Code of 1871, in relation to the acknowledgment and proof of any conveyance of lands, tenements or hereditaments, and being in this State where the witness thereto resides, in said State or Territory of the United States.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, that Section two hundred and twelve of the Code of 1871, in relation to the acknowledgment and proof of any conveyance of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, lying and being in this State, where the party or witness thereto resides in another State or Territory of the United States, and the same is hereby so amended, that the acknowledgment may be made in proof taken by any Notary Public of a Court, record having a seal of any State or Territory of the United States, as before the officers enumerated in said section.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That Act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 9th, 1876.

SENATE BILL NO. 60.

AN ACT to provide for the discharge of persons in Noxubee and other counties have commuted their sentence by public bridges, roads, or other works, an Act approved March 2, 1875.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, that and may be lawful for any person shall hereafter be employed to work a sentence of any court in the various names named in the Act approved March 2, 1875, on page 34 of pamphlet Act of 1875, viz: Leake, Attala, Adams, Prentiss, Leflore, Lauderdale, Choctaw, Jackson, Yalobusha, Marshall, Lowndes, Choctaw, Gibbs, Franklin, Jackson, Harrison, Cock, Marion, Pearl, Perry, Green, Lawrence, Pike, Lee, Itawamba, Smith, Jones, Jasper, Claiborne, Yazoo, Wadley, Choctaw, Sumner, Pontotoc, Tippah, Leflore, Leflore, Carroll, N. Mississippi, LeFlore, Kemper and Union, they have performed the service required by the court under said Act, to give notice of an intention to take the oath of the Clerk of the Court or Clerk of the Chancery Court of any county where such service has been performed, instead of the notice now law to be given to the District Attorney and either of said clerks may make the oath to the applicant upon these being filed as the law requires, and taking the oath such prisoner may be discharged.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That Act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 9, 1876.

## SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE.

JUDICIARY—Mr. Taylor, chairman; Catchings, Reynolds, Johnston, Meigs and Everett.

FINANCE—Mr. Graham, chairman; Allen, McCaskill, Smith and Carter.

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND MINES—Mr. McNeil, chairman; Messrs. Hooker, Griffin and Stewart (col.).

EDUCATION—Mr. Foote, chairman; Catchings, Sims, Smith, and White.

PUBLIC WORKS—Mr. Carter, chairman; Messrs. Thompson and Shirley (col.).

PRINTING—Mr. Fitzgerald, chairman; Messrs. Barry, Oldham, Johnston and Allen.

RAILROADS—Mr. Furlong, chairman; Allen, Foote, McCaskill and Tuttle.

CLAIMS—Mr. Meigs, chairman; Graham, Thompson, Smith and Furlong.

MILITIA—Mr. Furlong, chairman; Mendenhall and Hooker.

FEDERAL RELATIONS—Mr. Meigs, chairman; Messrs. Fowell, Thornton, Everett and Tuttle.

COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOUNDARIES—McCaskill, chairman; Messrs. Carter, Foote, Fitzgerald and Smith.

PENITENTIARY AND PRISONS—Mr. Taylor, chairman; Messrs. Callcott, McCaskill, Terry and McNeil.

HUMANE AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS—